

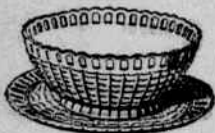
Echoes From a Jewel Box

"WELL, at any rate," reflected the Oriental Neck-lace, "you don't cut any figure in the inventory of Madame's personal property."

"No," answered the Tecla Necklace, "but I cut one at the Opera while you stay in the safe."

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New Haven, Conn.

COURT BEGINS TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS

Prussian Sergeant First Case to Come Before Judges at Leipzig.

CHARGE OF BRUTALITY

Accused of Mistreating Prisoners in Camp at Herne, Westphalia.

BIG OFFENDERS TO COME

Submarine Commanders to Plead 'Orders' for Sinking Hospital Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. LEIPZIG, May 23.—The first of the long awaited and long delayed trials of the war criminals before the High Court organized by Germany for this purpose began here to-day, and instead of being, as was originally conceived, an attempt to bring some one in authority to book for the major crimes committed in the war, this reckoning was with a Prussian sergeant named Karl Heyne, who was charged with having mistreated prisoners of war in the camp at Herne, in Westphalia.

Whatever important international principles may be involved or established in the later trials, the first one, at least, promises to be only a routine case, producing such testimony as has already been given in innumerable instances where the brutality of Prussian non-commissioned officers has been shown.

And yet the trial here to-day was staged with all the seriousness of an epoch making procedure. Behind the high bench sat seven judges in violet robes and wearing white neckpieces. In a row before the court sat Sir Ernest Pollock, British Solicitor-General, and his six colleagues, who will observe the first two trials without active participation in the prosecution.

Special importance is attached to the trials which will follow this one, as then certain German submarine commanders will be arraigned. In view of the new points of international law the defense will argue particularly against the legality of convicting a subordinate for obeying the orders of his superior officer. This point is expected to play an important part in the cases of submarine commanders who are charged with sinking hospital ships. It will be asserted by the defense that these submarine commanders were compelled to do as they were ordered by their superiors, who, it will be asserted, had evidence that the hospital ships were being used to carry troops.

But in the first trial, the examination of Sergeant Heyne, the accused, produced little that warranted the careful staging of the trial. Sergeant Heyne stood all this morning before the presiding judge. He was typical of the Prussian army sergeant often encountered in Germany—with a thick neck, a head as round as a melon, an energetic voice and possible shrewdness. Now and then he was piqued by the judge's steady stream of comment, and once he flared up and shouted "Mein Herren!" at the bench. But on the whole he seemed to have been carefully prepared for the ordeal and he had reasonable explanations to meet most of the charges made against him.

The defense apparently hopes to save this cog in the Prussian military machine from bearing the odium of the machine's defects. On being accused of having forced Prussian prisoners of war to work in the mines against their will, Sergeant Heyne answered that he had not been instructed in international law regarding prisoners, and that he had, on the contrary, seen his superiors in the Muenster camp force British prisoners to work. He declared also that his superiors had told him of severe treatment that had been accorded German soldiers in enemy camps. The brutality practiced, however, he himself could not gainsay. He might have thrown stones at prisoners, he admitted, but while he was a private in the army his sergeant had thrown stones, "and what one is taught one is likely to learn," he declared.

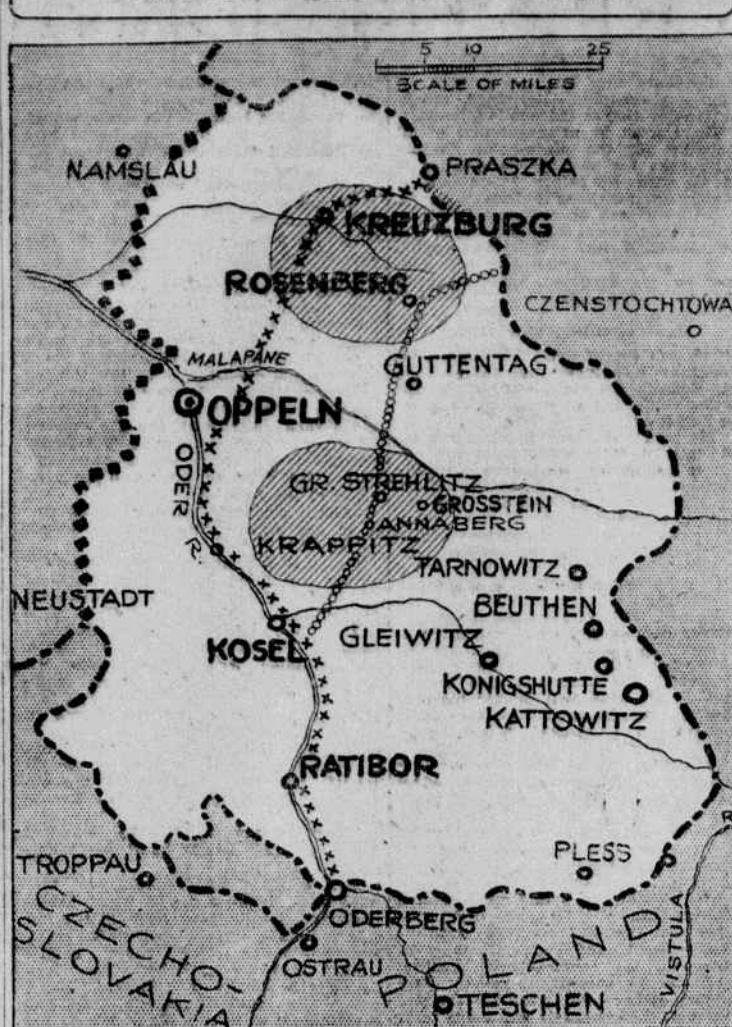
The judge replied that Englishmen were not accustomed to such treatment and plainly implied that the prisoner had failed to absolve himself or his superiors.

Sergeant Heyne explained a black eye one of the prisoners in his camp received might have been received as a result of roughness in separating men once, but that it was not caused by an intentional blow. Epithets of "swine," etc., which he was alleged to have used, were, he asserted, the result of a misunderstanding. Once he told the prisoners they would have pig knuckles to eat, and once he told them they must not throw rubbish into the courtyard like pigs and had spoken of "piggishness," but he "never used any animalistic epithets."

Air Money Cut in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 23.—The House of Commons to-day voted \$1,625,000 for air services. The appropriation is \$375,000 less than that of last year.

Where Pole and German Clashed



Map of the Upper Silesia plebiscite zone. The shaded areas show where the fighting occurred Saturday and Sunday. Yesterday's fighting was more to the westward, along the Oder River, near Kropitz. The Germans are advancing from the north and west and the Poles from the south and east. The xxx line indicates the frontier proposed by Korfanty, the Polish leader, the Germans to take the territory to the west of it and the Poles that to the east. The ooo line was proposed by Gen. Leroud, head of the Allied Commission. It gave more territory to Germany. Most of the fighting took place between the two lines.

NEAR CAUSE OF WAR, PARIS TELLS BERLIN

Continued from First Page

ambassador's concern was plainly evident, his features when he left the Quai d'Orsay being void of their usual diplomatic calm. Indeed, so perturbed was the German Ambassador that he left his hat behind him, and when he was half way down the historic staircase he returned for it.

GERMAN POLICE STORM ANNABERG; TAKE GUNS

Strategic Point of Grosstentz Reported Occupied.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, May 23.—Reporting on the German operations in upper Silesia, the *Montags Post* announces that German police stormed Annaberg, which the Polish insurgents had held for three weeks. The Poles lost three guns.

The Germans, adds the newspaper, also occupied the strategic point of Grosstentz, northeast of Annaberg, capturing two mine throwers and seven machine guns.

PARIS, May 23.—A German Government note delivered to the French Foreign Office says the German Government has no influence on the measures of self-protection taken by the population of the upper Silesian territory which is under administration by the Inter-Allied Commission. The note adds that the commission is solely responsible for the maintenance of law and order in upper Silesia.

A despatch from Berlin says the British Ambassador there, on the request of his Government, called on the German officials, and requested that Germany abstain from boycott-measures against upper Silesia, through ceasing to send funds into the region, and from hampering revictualing, thereby preventing the re-establishment of order in upper Silesia.

The German communication was in reply to the French note delivered in Berlin on May 19, asking Germany to close the frontier between Germany and the plebiscite territory, as Poland had done. The German Government says it has taken measures to prevent the entrance of German irregular troops into the plebiscite area, but that it cannot interfere with the measures of self-protection taken by the population, adding that the population, unprotected by the French troops, are in a state of legitimate self-defense.

The reestablishment of law and order in upper Silesia, the note says, is not a question of the resumption of work, but with the insurance has a political character tending to impose Polish rule upon the upper Silesian population, by violence and in violation of all the dispositions of the peace treaty and justice. The note concludes that the German Government has not lost hope of seeing the efforts of the Inter-Allied Commission find a means to restore regular and legitimate authority in upper Silesia and free the population from the yoke of the Polish insurgents.

BRITISH TROOPS WILL BE RUSHED TO SILESIA

By the Associated Press. LONDON, May 23.—The British Government has decided to send troops to Silesia at an early date to reinforce the allied contingents in upper Silesia.

The size of the force is not indicated in the announcement, but it is understood that not fewer than four battalions will go, preferably the same troops employed in upper Silesia during the plebiscite and later withdrawn to the Rhine.

Germans drove the Polish insurgents in Silesia back toward Gross-Strehlitz for a distance of five miles on Saturday, says a despatch to the London *Times* from Oppeln. The correspondent declared there was every sign that the Germans have the resources of their regular army at their disposal and said they had been concentrating forces and making preparations for the last fortnight to recover possession of upper Silesia from the Poles.

The Polish insurgents, according to the despatch, have been successful in closing their position and extending their control over the industrial districts of Silesia. They are reported to have succeeded in starting work again in mines, foundries and factories, and are now squeezing the allied authorities out of the towns they still occupy in order to complete their hold on the railway between Kattowitz and Gliwicz. Every sort of pressure is being employed to compel the surrender of these two important towns. No food is being allowed to enter them, but as they have not proved effective the water and electricity supplies of Kattowitz were cut off yesterday.

The *Times*'s correspondent declared that while the Poles are masters in the industrial districts the Germans exercise control over the northern and western parts of the plebiscite area. The frontier between Silesia and Germany has virtually ceased to exist, he said, and arms and reinforcements are brought in and Polish prisoners sent to Germany without hindrance.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, May 23.—Commenting on the German incursion into upper Silesia, the *Temps* declares:

"The future depends entirely on the decision of Mr. Lloyd George. In his speech on May 12 he allowed it to be understood that Great Britain would permit a German invasion of the plebiscite area, and he has also failed to support France in the moves she has made in Berlin. If this policy continues it is to be feared that upper Silesia will be devastated by a veritable war and that the present Government in Germany will be replaced by avowed partisans of revenge."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The German attack is in no wise a reply to the Korfanty insurrection. It is not a struggle between the Poles and Germans of upper Silesia, but between the Poles of upper Silesia and the Germans of the Reich."

Both the *Temps* and the *Journal des Debats* agree in expressing belief in the sincerity of the Wirth Cabinet, but say that it is powerless against the conspiracy of the military police and the railway administrations.

TELLS TRAGIC SIDE OF LIFE OF KAISER

Intimate Depiction Is Given by Former Ruler's Son of Grief for Kaiserine.

ALL OTHERS 'SUBJECTS'

Wife Only Human Being He Treated Without Any Reserve and Mistrust.

COLLAPSED AT FUNERAL

Deposed Crown Prince Pays High Tribute to Attributes of His Mother.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, May 23.

An intimate depiction of the tragedy represented in the life of the former German Kaiser by the death of his wife was given to an informant of THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent in conversation with the Crown Prince when he visited as a companion of one of his closest associates. Another member of the party on the island of Wieringen was the former Kaiser's son-in-law, the Duke of Brunswick. During the long discussions the Crown Prince talked freely about his father's character and about the place the Emperor had occupied in his life, especially during the war.

"We all of us have always marvelled at my father's unbounded energy," said the Crown Prince. "No one ever worked harder than he. The word rest simply did not exist for him. None of us ever really knew him—none save my mother alone. We may believe we do because we have seen some facets of his mind, but my father has a way of suddenly disclosing some new side of his nature and then we have to admit that our study has not been complete. So he remains even to-day."

"My father is not an easy man to approach, certainly not during differences of opinion. The one person who really understood my father was my mother and for her he had always an entirely different manner. She was and remained for him through all the years the one human being with whom he was nothing more than human without reserve and mistrust. To her he showed himself and felt free to show himself as he really was."

In Presence of Inferiors.
"Before all the rest, and especially before me, he was always in the presence of inferiors. We were subjects. We had to obey. With my mother it was otherwise. The intimacy of their relationship was enriched year by year, particularly during the war. He came to wish to undertake nothing without her, and with her unfailing sacrifice she remained ready for his call day and night. Such a happy marriage in the highest meaning of the word has seldom been recorded in the history of the world."

"Now begins the hardest time which my father has ever endured. With my mother gone his life no longer has any meaning. We surmised how true this would be even before her death."
The Crown Prince described a touching scene at the last services over his mother's bier at Doorn. "Dr. Dryander, the former court pastor and my father's and mother's good friend, who despite his age accompanied the remains from Doorn to Potsdam, had just finished the ceremony," the Crown Prince said. "Suddenly my father collapsed and fell across the coffin, weeping audibly. For me it was as though he had been struck in the heart. All of us had tried, in my father's presence, to maintain as much self-control as possible, but now we, too, broke down. All of us wept with him and none of us knew what to do next. None of us dared to approach him."

Regains Full Self-Control.
"But he must have realized that he was not alone, for with obvious exertion of will he drew himself together and stood beside the coffin with the immobility of a statue. None of us was brave enough to say a word and our only action was to follow him silently from the sacred quiet of that chamber. "Such a man is my father. I hope now to go regularly to Doorn, for I cannot leave him alone. And even should our views not always be harmonious I am aware now more than ever before what I owe to my father."
The Duke of Brunswick, who had been listening to the recital in silence—a quiet, almost shy man—commented upon the Kaiser's present life.
"To all outward appearances the Kaiser has regained all his former self command," he said. "But now he has less to say and seems occupied more with his own thoughts. And to-day I am more than ever amazed at his strength of will, for to-day his life is harder than it has ever been."

EX-KAISER RECOVERING FROM HIS DEPRESSION

Seeks Diversion and Makes Trips About Neighborhood.

By the Associated Press.

DOORN, Holland, May 23.—Although former Emperor William, who was extremely depressed for some time after the death of the former Empress, has by no means emerged from this depression, he has begun to seek diversion and is showing more interest in his surroundings. Last week he made several trips about the neighborhood and visited the Bentinck family at Amerongen to thank the members personally for their marks of sympathy during the illness and death of the ex-Empress.

The ex-Emperor dresses in black, except at dinner time, when he appears in full uniform, with a mourning band around the arm. He appears to be rising early, and at 6 o'clock this morning was seen near the entrance of his estate here.

J. B. Kan, Secretary-General of Dutch Governmental affairs, visited the former Emperor to-day, but the reason for the visit could not be learned.

China at Peace with Germany.

PARIS, May 23.—A state of peace between China and Germany has been declared, according to advices here. An agreement to this effect was necessary, as China was not a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles. It puts an end to the state of war and reestablishes diplomatic and commercial relations.

Four U. S. Submarines at Guayaquil.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 23.—Four American submarines arrived here today from Balboa, accompanied by their crews. When the crews landed the men were the recipients of numerous courtesies.

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